Variable ...

B104 (FORM 104)

ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHEET: (instriletions on Reverse):	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER (Court Use Only)			
PLAINTIFFS THE OPTIONS CLEARING CORPORATION	DEFENDANTS BARCLAYS CAPITAL INC., AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LTD., BANK OF TOKYO-MISUBISHI UFJ, LTD., LLOYDS TSB BANK plc, and JAMES W. GIDDENS, in his capacity as Trustee for Lehman Brothers Inc.			
ATTORNEYS (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) Sidley Austin LLP 787 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019, Attn: Robert W. Hirth, Esq., (212) 839-5300	ATTORNEYS (If Known) Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP c/o James W. Giddens, Trustee, Lehman Brothers Inc. One Battery Park Plaza New York, New York 10004			
PARTY (Check One Box Only) ☐ Debtor ☐ U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin ☐ Creditor ■ Other ☐ Trustee	PARTY (Check One Box Only) Debtor U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin Creditor Other Trustee			
CAUSE OF ACTION (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION, INCLUDING ALL U.S. STATUTES INVOLVED) This is an interpleader action brought under Rule 7022 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and Rule 22 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication of the respective rights of the interpleader defendants with respect to certain funds held by The Options Clearing Corporation.				
NATIDRE ((Number up to tive (5)) boxes standing with lead cause of action as that				
FRBP 7001(1) – Recovery of Money/Property 11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property 12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference 13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer 14-Recovery of money/property – other	FRBP 7001(6) – Dischargeability (continued) 61-Dischargeability - §523(a)(5), domestic support 68-Dischargeability - §523(a)(6), willful and malicious injury 63-Dischargeability - §523(a)(8), student loan 63-Dischargeability - §523(a)(8), student loan 64-Dischargeability - §523(a)(15), divorce or separation obligation (other than domestic support)			
FRBP 7001(2) - Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien ☐ 21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property	65-Dischargeability - other			
FRBP 7001(3) – Approval of Sale of Property 31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h)	FRBP 7001(7) – Injunctive Relief 71-Injunctive relief – imposition of stay 72-Injunctive relief – other			
FRBP 7001(4) – Objection/Revocation of Discharge 41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e)	FRBP 7001(8) Subordination of Claim or Interest 1 81-Subordination of claim or interest			
FRBP 7001(5) – Revocation of Confirmation 51-Revocation of confirmation	FRBP 7001(9) Declaratory Judgment ☐ 91-Declaratory judgment			
FRBP 7001(6) - Dischargeability 66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims 62-Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false representation, actual fraud	FRBP 7001(10) Determination of Removed Action 01-Determination of removed claim or cause Other			
☐ 67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, larceny (continued next column)	 SS-SIPA Case − 15 U.S.C. §§78aaa et seq. 02-Other (e.g. other actions that would have been brought in state court if unrelated to bankruptcy case) 			
Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law	Check if this is asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23			
Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint	Demand \$			
Other Relief Sought: Interpleader				

B104 (FORM 104) (08/07), Page 2

BANKRUPIKE Y CASE IN A NAME OF DEBTOR LEHMAN BROTHERS INC.	(Men Cole (Sidi	HIS ADVERSARY PROCEEDIN BANKRUPTCY CASE NO. 08-01420	NG ARUSES	
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PENDING SOUTHERN DISTRICT NEW YORK	a na vango (va g	DIVISION OFFICE MANHATTAN	NAME OF JUDGE JAMES M. PECK	
PLAINTIFF	DVERSARY PROCEEDING (IF ANY). DEFENDANT		ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NO.	
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSARY IS PENDING	I	DIVISION OFFICE	NAME OF JUDGE	
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) DATE PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF)				
DATE 12/5/08	1	PRINT NAME OF ATT ROBERT W. HIRTH	ORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF)	

INSTRUCTIONS

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an "estate" under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor's discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also must complete and file Form 104, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, unless the party files the adversary proceeding electronically through the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Filing system (CM/ECF). (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 104 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff's attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

Plaintiffs and Defendants. Give the names of the plaintiffs and defendants exactly as they appear on the complaint.

Attorneys. Give the names and addresses of the attorneys, if known.

Party. Check the most appropriate box in the first column for the plaintiffs and the second column for the defendants.

Demand. Enter the dollar amount being demanded in the complaint.

Signature. This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not represented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.